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ANNEX NO. 4

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE UNITED STATES-JAPAN CONFERENCE
ON CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERCHANGE

January 31, 1962

I

Purpose of Conference

In accordance with the June 1961 decision of President Kennedy and Prime Minister Ikeda, the first United States-Japan Conference on Cultural and Educational Interchange was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo, from January 25 to 31, 1962, to determine ways to strengthen the effectiveness of existing interchange activities. In a cordial and informal atmosphere, the delegates conducted frank and fruitful discussions on the exchange of persons; the exchange of materials; exchanges in the arts; American and Japanese studies and language teaching; and institutional facilities for furthering these activities.

Both delegations recognized that their nations would benefit from a greater appreciation of each other's intellectual and artistic achievements, that recognition and preservation of the uniqueness of each culture would strengthen mutual understanding, and that joint efforts to explore problems and topics of common concern would yield mutually beneficial results. The Conference not only appraised the substantial achievements of the past decade of interchange between Japan and the United States but identified numerous ways in which such interchange can be further improved in the years ahead. While the two governments must provide leadership and support for many of these activities, it was agreed that their proper role is to facilitate, not control, and that maximum initiative and autonomy should be left to private individuals and organizations.

II

The Next Conference

The Conference agreed that continued consultations concerning cultural and educational interchange are of high value to both countries and recommended that there be held in the United States in 1963 a second Conference to review progress, to identify new problems, and to assess future needs and opportunities. Meanwhile it is hoped that the two governments will take all steps within the limits of feasibility to carry out the recommendations of this First Conference, including the setting up where necessary of ad hoc expert task forces to develop specific approaches to particular problems. The Co-Chairmen, President Hugh Borton and President Tatsuo Morito, and other non-government delegates of this Conference stand ready to be of any possible assistance to these agencies by maintaining liaison, by advising in their areas of specialization, or otherwise. Attention is called to the common interest of this Conference and the meeting of

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the United States-Japan Committee on Scientific Cooperation held in December 1961 in such matters as exchange of persons and improvement of foreign language instruction.

III

Recommended Priority Actions

The Conference, while hoping that all of its recommendations would be considered by both governmental and private agencies, agreed in the interest of early and practical action to urge strongly that the two governments give first consideration to the actions listed below. With respect to all forms of exchange it is urged that special attention be given to improving quality as against merely expanding quantity, and that relatively greater emphasis be given to younger people of demonstrated ability who have substantial years of service ahead.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1

Recognizing that the most serious obstacle to fruitful cultural and educational interchange has been the language barrier, the Conference urges that the two governments, with the help of all appropriate institutions and experts, apply a massive effort to the critically important problem of language teaching by: (a) organizing an American-Japanese commission to advise on major cooperative efforts to improve teaching of Japanese to Americans and of English to Japanese; (b) launching a major research and development effort to apply the full weight of modern scholarship, science and technology to finding efficient and effective techniques of teaching and learning these languages.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 2

Encouragement should be given to more joint research efforts and more binational or multinational seminars on both academic and non-academic problems of mutual concern, such as selected aspects of Japanese, American or Asian studies; problems of general education in the universities; the impact of mass media on national cultures; or problems and techniques of modern journalism.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3

An appropriate division of labor between public and private agencies should be clarified and the capabilities of all such existing organizations should be strengthened and more fully mobilized to promote international cultural and educational interchange. Both in the United States and in Japan, increased opportunity and incentive should be given to private sources of support of such programs. Consideration should also be given to the need for evolving new types of binational instrumentalities for supporting educational and cultural interchange which would provide effective channels for government support while remaining free from detailed government control.

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RECOMMENDATION NO. 4

Increased emphasis should be given to the arts by the interchange of: high quality educational and cultural TV programs; talented young performing groups between the university communities of the two countries; small, high quality exhibits and performing groups for smaller communities; established creative artists and promising younger artists for extended periods of work in the other country; and specialists on the role of the arts in elementary and secondary education.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5

There should be developed more adequate counseling, orientation, language improvement and other important services for all exchange students of both countries to insure that their period of study in the host country results in the richest possible academic and personal experience.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 6

The transmission of Japanese thought and scholarly research findings to the United States should be greatly improved through increased translation, abstracting, and binational cooperative research and publication efforts.

IV

General Recommendations

1. Exchange of Persons

All cultural development depends on creative individuals and it is through their experience that international cultural interchange enriches national life. Exchange of persons is, therefore, of great importance in relation to all the subjects considered by the Conference.

It is to be emphasized that exchanges are not an end in themselves. The purpose of each exchange must be clear. Broadly, there are four major purposes to be served: 1) to broaden the bridge of understanding between the two countries; 2) to enrich and strengthen each culture, as the culture of the United States has already been enriched by Japanese influences in architecture, painting and other art forms; 3) to develop intelligent and talented persons by giving scholars from each country access to unique resources in the other; and 4) to bring together capable people from both cultures for joint study of basic common problems.

It was agreed that all agencies concerned with exchange of persons should place special emphasis on qualitative improvement. One way in which this might be achieved is by greater emphasis on both high potential and youth in the selection of candidates for grants. More attention should be given to categories such as creative artists, faculty members of Japanese private universities, professors in general education, responsible newspaper editors,

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leaders of women's, youth and labor organizations, and to subjects in the social sciences and humanities that have been relatively neglected. Improvement is also possible in the experience which visitors have in the host country, through more attention to such matters as language comprehension, counseling, and program planning. Relatively new patterns of exchange might be expanded, such as joint research in any fields in which there is genuine mutual interest, such as selected aspects of Japanese, American or Asian studies; the organization of general education in the universities; the impact of mass media on national cultures; or problems and techniques of national culture.

2. Exchange of Materials

The printed word remains a basic means of lasting communication. It is now richly supplemented but not replaced by newer media such as film, radio, and television. It is important to improve both the quantity and quality of materials exchanged and to attempt to bring into balance the disproportionately small number of Japanese publications available in English. There are three main needs which deserve more thorough investigation and appropriate action, either by existing or new agencies. The first is an increase in both the quality and the volume of materials flowing through either commercial or gift channels. Cooperation between university presses in Japan and the United States should be encouraged, and consideration given to the special problems of producing books for readers in the other country and their effective distribution. The second is the availability of a wider range of significant materials in the language of the other country through abstracts and translations. It is desirable to develop new mechanisms not only for translating and abstracting printed materials but also for achieving maximum circulation of those films, slides, tapes, microfilms and other materials which reflect the best expressions of culture and the highest levels of scholarly achievement. The third is increased accessibility of materials through more complete cataloging, inter-library exchange, and other improvements in library service.

3. Exchange of Arts

The arts touch the deepest wellsprings of human experience. In this realm the two countries, because of their differing cultural heritages, have much to offer each other at all levels: traditional and contemporary, classical and popular. Because the flow through normal commercial channels tends to be unrepresentative or even misleading, sustained initiative and financial assistance by private organizations, as well as by the two governments, are necessary to assure inclusion of the best from each side and coverage of the full spectrum of cultural life.

Although expensive, exchange of groups of performers both on the highest professional and on the student level is eminently worthwhile, and attention should be given to hitherto undeveloped areas such as noh, bunraku, Japanese traditional folk dances, and American drama and folk music.

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There should be periodic exchanges of comprehensive exhibitions of fine arts, covering contemporary as well as historical works. To reach a maximum number of people such presentations and exhibitions should be extended to smaller cities. Steps should be taken to facilitate the showing of films of high artistic and educational merit both in the theater and over television networks.

In addition to exchange of scholars in fields related to the arts, and persons concerned with teaching of such subjects in elementary and secondary schools, creative individuals should be enabled to go abroad under conditions conducive to contact with both fellow-artists and students. Consideration should also be given to exchange of expert instructors in traditional and modern forms of arts, crafts and sports.

4. Area Studies

Japanese studies in the United States and American studies in Japan, in which a variety of disciplines are combined, provide the best approach at an academic level to mutual understanding of the civilizations of the two countries and the underlying spirit of their cultures. The Conference agreed that in order further to promote such studies, encouragement should be given to exchange of carefully selected specialists, well-trained in their disciplines and prepared to add language competence and country specialization to their research. Such specialists could make valuable contributions if encouraged to participate in seminars and joint research projects. Academic rigidities which retard the further development of American and Japanese studies must be overcome. One step forward is recognition that a scholar may usefully have a dual role as a member both of a department in a traditional discipline such as economics or philosophy and of an area studies program. There is need not only for graduate training and research, but for experts qualified to enrich courses at the undergraduate level and in general education. For the further development of American and Japanese studies additional financial support, both public and private, is urgently needed.

5. Language Teaching

The Conference emphasized strongly the central importance of language, as both a key to culture and an indispensable medium for many types of exchange. The language barrier has been the most serious obstacle to successful cultural and educational interchange. Cooperative projects are needed to enhance the already considerable efforts to improve teaching of Japanese to American and English to Japanese. In addition to wider use of native speakers trained in modern methods of teaching a second language, a major research and development effort should be launched to apply the full weight of modern scholarship, science, and technology to preparation of new materials and technical devices, and to in-service training of teachers. The magnitude and complexity of language teaching problems and their dependence upon international cooperation make urgent the establishment of a joint committee of experts to advise on practical courses of action.

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6. Institutional Relationships

The execution of the Conference recommendations is a task of government, the academic community and a variety of private organizations alike, with each doing that which it is best fitted to do. The resources of such institutions, public and private, should be strengthened and applied effectively, and new inter-country relationships established, to undergird an improved interchange between the United States and Japan. Among the fruitful institutional relationships which should be encouraged in the exchange field are associations between universities, learned societies, sister cities, teachers colleges, cultural groups, labor organizations, and youth groups.

Since larger funds will surely be required from both the public and the private sector, it is vital that ample leadership and incentive be given by governments to sources of private funds to enlarge their support of cultural and educational exchange programs. Beyond this it will be desirable to consider the creation of possible new types of institutions through which governments may channel financial support to such activities while remaining free from detailed control over these activities.

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ANNEX NO. 5

CONFERENCE PROCEDURES

1. Conference sessions. All conference sessions will be held in the International Conference wing of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo. They will be held on Thursday, Friday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, that is on January 25, 26, 29, 30 and 31 from 10:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., and from 2:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. (with the exception of the afternoon session of Friday, January 26, which will be extended as long as necessary to complete discussion on the agenda item then under consideration). On Saturday and Sunday, January 27 and 28, the two delegations will probably be taken to Shimoda or the Hakone area for relaxation and informal discussions.

2. Agenda. Agenda items have not been assigned to specific sessions, since they will require varying and not clearly determinable time for adequate treatment. The conference chairmen will have to estimate the probable time needed for each item and keep the conference moving at a rapid enough pace to complete all its business.

3. Participation. Except for opening and closing ceremonies the conference will be open only to the 12 or less delegates from each side, the 10 or less official observers, and designated support personnel. Only delegates will have the right to vote on proposed conclusions or recommendations, but official observers may participate in the discussion whenever requested to do so by either of the chairmen. Delegates may, with the approval of their delegations, be represented by alternates who may then exercise their voting privileges. (It is expected that, since the Japanese Diet budgetary hearings may be taking place at the time of the conference, some of the Japanese delegates who have governmental posts may have to be represented by alternates part of the time.)

4. Conference Chairmen. The conference will have one Japanese and one American co-chairmen who will preside on alternate days, starting with the Japanese chairman on the opening day. The chairmen, even when presiding, may serve as discussion leaders and participate in discussions and voting in the same way as the other delegates. The two chairmen will assign appropriate persons to be spokesmen to the press following each session. The chairman of the day will have the right to decide whether or not a subject raised by a delegate is appropriate to the agenda item under consideration.

5. Discussion leaders. Consideration of agenda items II-VIII will in each case start with introductory statements by one discussion leader for each side. (On some of the items the Japanese delegation may decide not to present an introductory statement.) In view of the length of the agenda and the time taken up by translation, each discussion leader should limit his statement to 20 minutes (not including translation). In some cases, considerably less than 20 minutes should prove adequate. Discussion leaders should not repeat the materials and conclusions presented in the Schwantes-Nakaya report, since all delegates will have seen it, but they will probably wish to point up and comment

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upon the conclusions and recommendations stated or implied in the report, in addition to presenting their own analysis of the subject under discussion and their own recommendations. In order to maintain an informal tone, it is hoped that American discussion leaders will speak from notes rather than read papers. In preparing for their assigned topics, some discussion leaders may wish to meet with government and private specialists in their respective fields. Perhaps CU could assist them in arranging such meetings. The Embassy's recommendations for discussion leaders have been previously submitted.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations. It has been agreed that consideration of each substantive topic will conclude with the formulation of tentative conclusions and recommendations, which will be recorded and presented by the secretariat to the final session of the conference for approval, rejection or modification. If there are minority dissenting views these will be recorded with indications of the numbers of delegates that favored the majority and minority views.

7. Interpretation. Although many of the Japanese delegates will have considerable fluency in English and some of the U.S. delegates will be similarly fluent in Japanese, it has been agreed that all statements and discussion will be interpreted. Since translation will not be simultaneous but will be consecutive, speakers are urged to break up their statements into short paragraphs for the convenience of the interpreters. Delegates should also bear in mind that interpretation at least doubles the time consumed for each speech. The Foreign Ministry will provide two persons who will interpret English into Japanese; and the American Embassy will provide two or more interpreters to render Japanese into English.

8. Rapporteurs. There will be four rapporteurs from each side, divided into two teams of two persons each, which will alternate with each other on successive agenda topics. Thus, a two-man Japanese team and a two-man American team will be on hand at all times, preparing a summary report of the discussions for the secretariat and recording all conclusions and recommendations.

9. Secretariat. In addition to performing coordination and liaison functions, the secretariat will issue summary reports to the conference, topic by topic, as soon as possible after the discussion of each topic has been concluded. These reports will constitute a summary of the proceedings, conclusions and recommendations of the entire conference, including significant minority views.

10. Communique. A final communique will be drafted by persons assigned by the two chairmen and will be submitted at the final session for correction and approval.

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LIST OF OBSERVER-EXPERTS

1. Dr. Kenneth Bunce, Deputy Assistant Director for the Far East, USIA
2. Miss Virginia Geiger, Bureau of Cultural Affairs, Department of State
3. Mr. James Stewart, Chief Representative, Asia Foundation, Tokyo
4. Mr. Lawrence Olson, American Universities Field Staff
5. Mr. Charles Tuttle, publisher
6. Mr. Louis Graeler, musician, conductor
7. Mr. Gordon Van Wyk, Professor, Meiji Gakuin University
8. Mrs. Elise Grilli, art critic
9. Mr. Marcel Grilli, music critic
10. Mr. Donald Richie, theatre critic
11. Mr. Lincoln Kirstein, impresario
12. Professor Otis Cary, Professor, Doshisha University, Kyoto
13. Dr. Arthur Tiedemann, Professor, City College, New York
14. Dr. Carrington Goodrich, Professor, International Christian University
15. Dr. Henry Rosovsky, Japanese studies expert
16. Mr. George Kuwayama, Art Division, Los Angeles County Museum
17. Professor Burton Martin, Professor, Waseda University
18. Mr. Robert Boylan, Chief, Exchange of Persons Branch, USIS
19. Mr. James Manning, Assistant Chief, Exchange of Persons Branch, USIS
20. Mr. Henri Sokolove, Labor Advisor, USIS
21. Mr. Frank Tenny, Field Supervisor, USIS
22. Miss Margaret Taylor, Exchange of Persons Branch, USIS
23. Dr. Otto Laporte, Science Attache, USIA

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- 24. Mr. Clifford Southard, Books Officer, USIS
- 25. Mr. John Reinhardt, Director, American Cultural Center, Kyoto
- 26. Mr. Howard Levy, Director, FSI Language School, Tokyo

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